BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery-Uncle Tow's CASIM. MOADWAY THEATR S. Broadway Bors OF THE FA-

BERTON'S TELATER Chambers Street-Our Brat So-

BATIONAL TEXATAB, Chatham rived Afternoon-WALLACK S THEATRE, Broadway-WHEEL OF FOR-AMERICAN SERUS Afternoon Tow THURS TRY

BROADWAY MENAGERIS—GIAMESS TWINS AND WILD

CHRISTY'S ANERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-FOOD'S MINSTRE S, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 644 Bread-

BOOKLEYS OPERA HOUSE, 639 Steadway Brok-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PATORAMA OF AMBRISH GALLERY, on Bros. way - Day and Avening. SECNOR BLITZ-STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broad-

ACADIMY HALL 63 Broadway Perhan's GIFT Ex

MOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway Jones' Pantescope. MAY AN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART -845 Broad

New York, Tuesday, January 24, 1854.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WHERLY HERALD.

Pre royal mail steamable Europa, Capt. Shannor mays this port to-morrow afternoon, at half-past one a Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

in Karope :-a Europe :-Levenout-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Levenout-Erwards, Sandford & Oc., No. 17 Cornwill
Win. Thomas & Oc., No. 19 Oatherine atree
Livingsion, Wells & No. 8 Fince de la Bourse
B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The Suropean mails will close at a quarter to elever

The WEIGHT BERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half past nine o'clock to morro mountag. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The European intelligence received by the steam ship Niagara, which arrived at Halifax vesterday morning, is of the highest importance. It fully con-Grms the impression that a general European war in inevitable—but, having commented at length upon topic in a leading editorial, let us hastily glance a few of the more striking features of the news. The different nations on the continent are evidently preparing for the coming struggle. In Englan be atmost indignation has been aroused against Prince Albert, who is openly accused of betraying the secrets of the Ministry to the Czar of Russia. In France it is officially announced that exventy thousand soldiers are ready to proceed Turkey, and that in case of necessity one million and a quarter of men are in readiness to enter the field should a general war take place. Austria desires s new lean, which is another ominous foreboding, and Bweden and Denmark have given notice of their in tention to remain neutral.

The report received by the Europa, that Minister Boulé had been killed in a duel with the Duke de Alba, proves to have been erroneous. There is now! bowever, another rumor that a duel between Mr. Boule and Lord Howden, the British Minister, who acted as second to the French Minister, was only delerred by a death in the family of the latter.

England, France and other countries had been rinited by the heaviest snow storms experienced for years, and, as a consequence, the railroads were blocked up and travelling almost entirely suspended.

The increased prospect of war had caused a great Breadstuffs had run up beyond precedent since the Irish famine. Flour advanced during the week prior to the Niagara's sailing two to three shillings per harrel, and wheat and corn in like ratio. The cotton markets continued firm, but without change in quotations.

It will be seen that the receipt of the Niagara's news resterday led to a great rise in flour in this market. Common brands of State flour, which closed on Saturday at \$8 a \$8 125, were sold on Change yesterday, on the receipt of the news, to the extent of about 11,000 bbls., at \$9 per bbl. This exhibits the greatest advance ever known in a six mle day since the famine year of 1847. A part of the purchases were made on Eastern account. Owing its scarcity, wheat was unsettled. The advance is Liverpool was about 25c. per bushel. When sales are made the advance here will no doubt count that abroad. Sound shipping corn was also scarce, and

M. Bedini is in Washington, a guest of M. Sar tages, the French Minister. Our correspondent writes that the Nuncio, being in dread of personal bejury from those who have participated in the de menstrations against him in this country, has personally applied to the President and members of the Cabinet for some sort of diploma to recognition, as a means of greater security, basing his claim upon the fact that he brought an autograph letter from the Pope to the President. It is understood that the Secretary of State declined to sign any other paper than a mere passport; whereupon the Nun clo's secretary and many of his friends are reported to have intimated, among other things, that the sonsequences would be visited upon Mr. Cass, Jr., por Charge at Rome. Under these circumstances, Gep. Cass yesterday introduced a resolution into the Senate calling upon the government for any papers in its possession concerning M. Bedini's positionthus conferring upon the matter a national importance that will probably tend to strengthen the exchement existing in different parts of the country. The documents will most likely be transmitted to the Sepate to-day. The Nuncio last Friday re ceived visiters, dressed in his scarlet robes of pontifi cal henor and state, at the house of Postmaster General Campbell. He is making preparations to leave in the next Cunard steamer that sails from

Judge Douglas, from the Committee on Territo ries, introduced a new bill into the United States Senate yesterday, which proposes to divide Nebras ha into two territories, to be called Nebraska and Kansas. Having commented at length upon this measure in an editorial article, it is unnecessary to may more here. Various unimportant matters have ing been disposed of, Mr. Cass offered his resolution calling for official papers with regard to the position of the Pope's Nuncio. This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Cass, Everett, Douglas Badger, Mason, Dawson, and other gentlemen, participated. They generally disapproved, in the most ndignant terms, the conduct of the people in differ ent cities who have taken part in the violent acts of

hostility against M. Bedini. While Benators were engaged in denouncing the Bedini rioters, the members of the House were debating the railroad troubles at Erie. Some of the Western members, it will be noticed, bitterly com plain of the conduct of the authorities of Pennsyl rania in upholding the rioters in their unlawful sourse. The Western mea threaten to retaliate in r that cannot but sorely affect the price of the Philadelphians. The rioters have been discharged by the Judge of the United States Court at Pitt burg, and a despatch from Eric states that the Mur shal will probably recommence the superintendence of laying down the railr ad track in the vicinity of

Brie, in which event another riot is anticipated. The Speaker of the House yesterday announced a special committee of thirteen on Mr. McDongal's

of this committee, they will not select the extreme Northern route, sor Mr. Seward's, nor Col. Ben'on Central, nor Gen. Rusk's Albaqu rque route va the old Spanish trail; but they will recommend the ex-treme Scuthers route of Robert J. Walker, and the New York, Atlantic, and Pacific Railroad route, keewn as Col. Cooke's wagon road, which runs through the barren territory for which we are to pay twenty millions of dollars to Santa Anna, in accordance with the project of the new treaty with Mexico, as stipulated by Minister Gadsden. The latter gentleman is expected in Washington to day or to morrow, consequently we may soon expect to know more about his treaty and this new railroad route.

Little business of special importance was transacte in our State Legislature yesterday. For a synopsis of the proceedings, as well as many items of news from different parts of the country, the reader is referred to the telegraphic columns.

We regret to learn that the venerable Mr. Bodisco. Minister of Russia at Washington, died on Sunday, A sketch of the life and services of the distinguished gentleman is given in another column.

The steamship Union which left this port in search of the ill-fated Sau Fraucisco returned from her cruise last evening. Through the kindness of her purver, we have received files of papers from Bermuda dated to the 19th inst, with late news from the Darfen West Indies. We elsewhere publish some interesting items relative to the political, commercial, and sanitary condition of the Bermudas The epidemic had disappeared and affairs have a pleasing aspect. The weather was fine. It was found that near six hundred persons has died during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Several of the Tortola rioters had been condemned to death by the Danish authorities.

In the Royal Gazette (Turks Islands) of the 6th last, we find the programme of a grand operatic perormance, to be given at Grand Turk upon the 11th the director of which has hit upon a nevel expedient for preventing a confusion in seeking for seats by requesting each person intending to go to bring their own chair along duly labelled. The office of the government printer in St. Vincent had been burned, and all the unpublished State documents de stroyed.

We have at last seen Mr. Sanborn. Adams & Co.'s express messenger, who came over the Ramsey route, and have ascertained that he brings no late news from California; that the Pacific steamer re peried lost was the Winfield Scot; and that he knows of no failures in San Francisco. One of the San Juan or Aspinwall steamers will probably arrive to-day or to-morrow with the details of two weeks later California news, which is looked for with considerable anxiety, for the reason that people are anxious to learn the fate of Capt. Walker's fillbuster expedition, as also the progress of the party of two hundred fillbusters who left San Francisco a few days previous to the sailing of the steamers of the

The report relative to the steamship Bultic, as published in some of the morning papers, is a mistake. The vessel taken for the Baltic proved to be a propeller.

Judge Bosworth delivered a decision vesterday as to the costs in the proceedings against the Alder men for contempt of court, in favor of the plaint iffreceiving costs on some of the motions, which will, we understand, amount to about \$80 in each of the cases against the ex Aldermen and Assistants twenty-six in number-making a total of \$2,080 Alderman Sturtevant is the only member of the late Common Council who is sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment in addition to the \$250 fine and \$80

To day's inside pages contain a series of very interesting letters from, and extracts relative to, affairs Washington: details of the deplorable sickness and sufferings of the ice-bound and destitute e grants on the banks of the Mississippi ; Erie correpondence with regard to the railroad war; a variety f political, commercial and miscellaneous intel gence, &c.

The Nebruska Question-The New Bill the Senate-The Slavery Question.

The original bill lately introduced into the Inited States Senate by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, having been discovered to contain the elements of a bombshe on the slavery question, has been overhauled by the committee, the President and the Cabi net, and the Southern leaders of the Senate, and the result of their "sober second thought' is a new bill, providing for two new territori 6 finstead of one.

It will be seen, by reference to our specia telegraphic advices from Washington which we publish this morning, that this new bill is: \ offspring of much auxiety, and consultation and tribulation, and backing and filling, be tween the President, the Cabinet, and the lead to ing democrats of both houses who had taken the matter in band. But the result makes it a good day's work for Sunday as far as it goe ! We think, however, that after the consummation of the task, it would have been wise on the part of the President, the Cabinet, and all co & cerned, to have called a general prayer meet. ing after the example of Dr. Franklin-for that there is the trouble of a fierce agitation impen ing no man can doubt. And where the free soil allies of the President will turn up at the end of the battle Gen. Cass appears to have a pretty distinct perception.

These two territories are to comprise all that vast region lying between the thirty-seventh parallel and the British boundary of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude in one direction, and transversely between the Missouri river and the western boundary of Mis souri on the east, clear back to the Wahsatch Mountains, which pass within sight of the Mormon settlements of the Great Basin, thence northward along the backbone of the Rocky Mountains to the British possessions. The superficial area of land, sand and rocks, comprehended within these limits, is some four hundred and fifty thousand square miles. In other words, ten States-if not elevenequal in size to the State of New York, without entirely consuming the raw material No complaint, therefore, can be made from any quarter of the want of elbow room in these two proposed territories of Kansas and Nebrask ... The former, however, is comparatively a narrow belt, extending from the 37th to the 40th parallel of north latitude, being only one hundred and sixty miles wide by an extreme length which cannot be travelled over short of a thon-

sand miles. Nebraska, on the other hand, extending from the 40th to the 49th parallel, has ample scope and verge enough in either direction. Between the same degrees of latitude on the Atlantic coast we may sail from the shoals of Barnegat, in New Jersey, far up the coast of

Where the key mountains from the pele Ride gayly down before the summer wi Floating like fairy castles in the san Upon the distant main.

Newfoundland-

The two new territories, therefore, being en tirely satisfactory as to size, we come now to the examination of the main question. All this vast area of both territories east of the Rocky Mountains is subject as it stands to the Missouri com promise of 1820, and its perpetual prohibition of involuntary servitude, or Southern slavery The committee of the Senate, however, by and with the advice and consent of the administra tion, declare in their bill that the prohibition of the Missouri compromise is superseded by I seific Railroad bill. Judging from the complexion | the principles of the adjustment of 1850, which

leave the question of the exclusion or admission of slavery to the people of the territories themselves.

The object of this Construction of the compromise of 1850, and, the introduction of two territories instead of one, is understood to be one territory for the North and the other for the South. It is believed that slavery will not travel above the 40th parallel-the north ern boundery of Kansas while that territory, lying as it does conveniently west of Missouri. is thought to be just the thing for the Missourians with their slave property. How the administration have come back to this extraordinary sense of devotion to the compromise of 1850, after its late formal repudiation by the Cabinet organ, is a little curious; but we presume that the real policy of this bill is to give the rebellious outside national democrats an opportunity for joining hands upon the same platform with the Van Buren free soilers. But as the New York Evening Post and the Albany Atlas, in reference to this supercedeas against the Missouri demarcation, have already shown their teeth. the prespect of harmony is exceedingly doubtful. Nor are we quite sure of the cordial cooperation of John Van Buren and John Cochrane in this new territorial scheme, notwithstanding the temptation of the spoils.

Incidentally, we may also remark that the outhern of these two proposed territories crosses the Rocky Mountains and invades the imits of Utah, the object of the committee being, doubtless, to hem in the Mormons as closely as possible, and to give the South, if they choose, a slice of the Green river valley west of the Rocky Mountains-and much good may it do them.

Such is the new compromise for the new teritories of Kansas and Nebraska. As they tand they are both subject to the Missouri interdict against slavery; as proposed by the committee, with the aid of the President and his Cabinet, they will both be open to the competition of the settlers from the North and the South, leaving them to fight out the question of slavery among themselves.

Now let us hear from the free soil democracy of Tammany Hall. Where are they? Where are their organs? The administration has come back to the compromise of 1850-they declare their purpose to carry the principles of that adjustment above the line of 36 30, thus opening the country up to the British possessions to the slaveholders of the South. Where is the free soil branch of the democracy? What a prospect for democracy is opened before us Who speaks first ?

The News by the Niagara-War Inevitable. The view taken by us of the European complication at the date of our last advices appears to be fully borne out by the intelligence re-

ceived last night by the Niagara. The French and English fleets have at length received orders to enter the Black Sea. This important fact is announced in a circular addressed to the ministers of the different courts by M. Drouin de L'Huys, under date of Dec. 30, and which appears in the Paris Moniteur. After narrating the different phases of the question, the circular goes on to state that France, England. Austria and Prussia, had recently, by agreement at Vienna, solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire as one of the conditions of their political equilibrium—that the affair at Sinope had taken place against all provisions on their part Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee -and that, to cuard the Ottoman territory from any new attacks, the French and English fleets had recrived orders to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates with the expression of a hope that Russia will not by her conduct expose Europe to fresh convulsions. Thus has been taken the first decisive steps on the part of the four united Powers.

It is stated by the Paris journals we know not upon what foundation-that the French government has addressed a strong remonrance to the court of Austria, expredissatisfaction at the evasive policy which she seems to be pursuing, and intimating that any further secession from the course decided upon by the three other Powers would be taken as an indication of meditated hostilities, the results of which she must abide by. It is said that a further threat was added, that in the event of her persistence in such a shuffling line of policy her territorial interests would be as sailed by aid being afforded to the revolutionary party in Hungary.

The official confirmation has been received of the acceptance by the Porte of the recommendations contained in the last note of the Vienna conference. The Sultan consents to a congress in a neutral city, but he insists on a revision of existing treaties, more particularly those of Kainardji and Adrianople.

It may be as well to recall the recollection of our readers to what the provisions of those treaties were.

The treaty of Kainardji stipulated for the independence of the Tartars of the Crimea. of Bessarabla, and of the cantons of the Kuban, with the exception of their still depending, in a religious sense, on the descendants of Islam; the restitution of the countries cononered from the Khan; the abandonment of the Russian conquests in Moldavia and Wallachia Bessarabia, Georgia, Mongrelia and the Archi pelago, with the exception of Azer, the two Kabarlais and Kilburun ; the privilege of navigating the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, the greatest advantages for Russian commerce, an improved administration for Moldavia and Wallachia, the title of Padischah for the Emperor of Russia, the right of the Empress to protect the Greek religion and its churches, and a variety of minor provisos, all tending to the advan-

By the treaty of Adrianople, however Turkey was laid completely prostrate at the feet of her haughty adversary. Although as regards territory she had not much reason to complain of the exacting nature of its conditions, in all other respects it is the severest blow that has been indicted upon her. Besides large indemnities and additional stipulations in favor of the rights and privileges that had been guaranteed to the Principalities of Waliachis and Moldavis by former treaties, the important concessions are secured by it of the free pavigation of the Dardanelles and the Bos phorus, and perfect immunity,not only for Russian vessels in Turkish ports, but also for Russian travellers and merchants passing through any part of the Turkish dominions.

From this brief recital of the provisions of these treaties it will be seen how important it is for Turkey to obtain, if not their total abrogation, at least a revision of the humiliating and shameful conditions which have virtually destroyed her independence. If she is

ever to have a chance of recovering the ground she has lost she must make her stand now.

But will the Czar recede from the positio he bas taken, and consent to abandon not only the pretensions on which it is founded but also the hard earned political advantages which it cost the Empress Catherine and his brother Alexander so much blood and treasure to secure? We think not. If concessions are to be made we tear they will have to come from the weaker Power.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 30th December, that the Emperor had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and note of the 5th, but would consent to receive and consider the Turkish proposition of the 20th. He presists, however, in refusing to recognise the right of European intervention in matters which he says concerns Turkey alone. In other words, the lion would like to have uncontrolled possession of the lamb.

In the London Observer it is stated that Russian agents were on their way to this country to effect purchases of arms and ships. This report receives confirmation from the fact that three Russians officers arrived here a short time since to superintend the construction of some vessels ordered by the Emperor.

The differences between England and Persia are said to have been arranged; but as the information has only been received through the medium of private letters from Constantinople. and as we see it stated that ratifications of the treaty between Persia and Russia had been exchanged at St. Petersburg, we hesitate to give credence to the statement.

The Patrie and Paris Bulletin affirm that the Czar has given orders for immediate preparations to be made for crossing the Danube.

In the meantime, the European breadstuffs markets reflect closely the present menacing aspect of affairs, those of Great Britain being more excited than at any period since the famine in Ireland. Whilst on this subject we cannot too strongly impress on our farmers the policy of attending to the advice lately offered them through the medium of our columns by Mr. Sanders, namely, to sow plenty of spring wheat and plant as large an amount as possible of Indian corn. If a general war breaks out the Baltic and Black Seas will certainly be closed to European commerce, and to this country Western and Southern Europe will mainly have to look for their supplies.

FIVE POINTS LITERATURE.—PHILOSOPHY AND

MORALITY.-For the past year we have been inundated with a new kind of writing, which may be truly called our "Five Points Literature." describing all the lowest scenes of debauchery and vice which characterise that unhappy locality, and extensively patronized by highly respected and highly respectable ladies, dressed in the richest silks, laces and white kid gloves. They are assisted by very distinguished clergymen, with long faces, who go about collecting vast sums of money for the ostensible purpose of reforming the abuses which they discover in the haunts of vice and crime. Their experiences are dressed up in all the literary finery of the age, ornamented with philosophic maxims, and then pushed upon the public. The principal journal engaged in this work is the old organ of Fourrierism, socialism. and intidelity. We have not been idle spectators of the progress of the work and its tendency upon the public mind. For many years past the pruriency of police reports has been the subject of severe animadversion; but nothing has yet appeared in any journal, either in this country, France, or England, or has been sent forth by any publisher, which has equalled the lewdness and filth displayed in those productions above named They have, however, received the approbation of our charitable ladies and those gentlemen who have the right foot in the kingdom of Heaven

and the left pressing down Satan behind. The effect of this new movement in literature philosophy and society, will only be to increase the wickedness, licentiousness and debauchery of an age already too much given to such xcesses. But this is only a portion of the work of your modern exclusive reformers.

THE FREE SOIL LETTER OF GENERAL PIERCE -LETTERS FROM JOHN COCHRANE AND NELSON J. WATERBURY.-We have received a communication from each of the above named gentlemen, with reference to the famous letter which Sen. Pierce wrote in 1848 to a meeting called in this city for the purpose of responding to the action of the Utica Convention in the nomination of Martin Van Buren. Both letters will be published in the HERALD to-morrow morning.

HONOR TO THE MIGHTY DEAD .- We have noticed recently that both in this city and in Bestou the birthday of Daniel Webster has been celebrated by his admirers. This is creditable to the political and personal friends of the late Mr. Webster, and these celebrations must awaken many pleasant recollections; but we are surprised at seeing nothing of the same kind in memory of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, both of whem had numerous admirers throughout this country.

Fashionable Movements.

The facilinable season was recently opened by a grand ball at the St Nicholas botel, and this example will be coloued by all our rincipal metropolitan hotels. These parties solipes all the private source, either on the avanue r any where else. Some times we hear a great deal of talk about a party given by Mrs. So and so, of the Fifti avecus, or of Chestaut street, Philatelphia-either a bu pure or a bal costume -- but they are all badly arranged and ily managed. There is nothing equal to the h dela.

We have already noticed the grand bail at the st Nicholas Hotel, in commemoration of the opening of that a tablishment, and we have an announcement of a similar e labration which into take place on Wednesday night, at the Met opoli an. The carte is as follows:-

Green by the Froprietors to their guests and frience.

Wernsman Franco, Jan. 25, 1854
The pleasure of Management of the Proprietors to their guests and frience.

John Bloosgood, John T fring.
W. J. F. Datly,
W. K. Lothrop, Ge. Dennisea, R. L. Ogdes,
the P. Pratt.
M. Delann, Dr. F. A Putoam,
J. W. Blatchferd, E. Johnson, T. J. Garson
H. D. Tewnsend, G. W. Thatcher, E. R. Sennett,
J. E. Baldwin, O. C. Thompson, J. H. Bergusen,
G. D. Mathaws, Licett. Murray, Licett. Drayton,
A. H. Mickles,
F. A. Chase,
R. S. V. P.

R. S. V. P.

************** We understand that the ambillous and admirable ca terers of the Metropolitan will endeavor, if possible, t out do the proprietors of the St Nicholas in the slaborate descrition and cruste invaries which will be got up fo this occasion. It will be an excellent opportunity for men the result; and we think it would prese the juron at the Crystal Pelace to decide the question as to which party the prime should be awarded Although, and ruling award the silver medal to both competitors.

The course of fachionable movements is taking a curi ons and riz mag direction. We had supposed that on ac count of the great number of speculators, labby mem sers, and lawyers at Washington, the national capital would draw away a great many fashionable people from New York, and that the parties at Washington would surpass those of this city. But it is a matter of fact that many of the most brilliant lights to the world of fashion

have left Washington and journeyed to ".ew York to at. and our parties, on account of the livetted ind held out by the hotel hospers and others resident in

Another reason is also given. During last sea Weshington hotels entertained their guests at the charge of our dollar and a half or two dollars a day. At these res sonable and just rates, the hotels were filled to everflowing till the middle of the summer, and the proprietors real ised profits, the amount of which went far beyond any thing they had before experienced. We are informed that the proprietors of the National Hotel realized forty thousand dellars; Brown's Hotel, fity thousand; and Washington, minety thousand. After all this, and to the surprise of all their customers, the Washington hotel be increased to two dollars and a half per day. The consequence was that a large number of their patrons vanished, and several of the hotels have returned to the

old prices.

When hotel keepers, or newspaper ; reprietors, or mer chanis, or other persons engaged in business, are making reasonable profits, which give a bandcome return on nothing of the avariaious spirit exhibited) for them to increase their rates, and the Washington hotel keepers will ascertain this fact previous to the close of the

We have no doubt that the ball at the Metropolitan Hotel will be a successful and brilliant affair.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLHANS .- In the New Orleans papers of Sunday, the 16th inst., we find the following motions, by which it will be seen that the day is duly kept and ob-served in that sity in a variety of ways, and that the largest liberty is allowed to all classes of the community.
Those whose inclinations lead them on the Christian Sabbath to houses of wership, we rejoice to see, are under no legal restraint from esjoying their wishes to the full est extent, while others who prefer to see a good trut on the Metal: le Course, for a purse of three hundred dollars, witness a pas de trois, enjoy a corresponding privilege:-

The Rev. Theodore Clapp
will presch in the First Cusgregational Church, in St.
Charles street, at 11 o'clock,
Course, the race being one
mile heats, best three in

This kind of a race

Is always popular with the crowd.

The Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, paster of the Second match ever the Union Prescripting Church, corner for the west and in the evening at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Fligible sents reserved for visiters and strangers.

The Rev. Dr. Fierce, of Georgia, will preach in Carococlet Street Church, at St. Charles thestre in her II A. M. to-day, and also in the evening. A collection the evening at collection the St. Charles thestre in her II A. M. to-day, and also in the evening. A collection the Brille of the Faubourg towards the expense of building Moreau Street Courth will be made in the moraling.

morning.

The Rev. A. T. Mann, of the Georgia Conference, will preach in Felicity Street Church.

Mrs. Charles Howard and her husband make their re-appearance at ?lacides Va-ricides this evening, in the play of the "Striking Like-mess".

There is something retreahing in a half-room, and something exhibitrating and exciting in a good value, let "thilosophers," "strong-minded women." and "intel lectual men" say what they will. A ballroom is a miniature world seen by candle light, where both sexes co sent for the source to look upon their partners as models of perfection, and do not stay to inquire how the lovely Miss C would look in the broad glare of day, when she had defied her jewelry or what sort of a man was Mr. D. when sitting in his counting house or paying his bills. It is enough for the moment that, amid esquis and more exquisite dancing, woman is even fairer and man less bearish than their wont. It is enough, and more than enough, for most men to induce them to shake off their lethargy, that they can here encounts the flashing eyes of beauty, look upon lips parted with esger joy, and round sheeks flushed with the metion of the dance. So we thought at least last night when we entered Niblo's to witness the twenty-fifth an rual hall given in aid of the New York Fire Department

parquette of the Opera House was boarded over for the dancers, and around the walls flowers and Venetian mir-rors were arranged in an artistic and tasteful manner the whole covered by an incineuse particulored tent. On according the staircase another large ballroom was o be found, alled also with the lovers of "the light anisatic toe". To this room other and smaller ones wer

asiastic toe. To this room other and smaller ones were adjointed forming suits of slegacity farnished apartment where ladies and gentlemen might eajor pleasant connerations after the excitement and fatiges of a poltalesiste to the excitement and fatiges of a poltalesiste to the excitement and fatiges of a poltalesister is the excitement and fatiges of a poltalesister, so that, including all, we should imagine that there were at least three thousand persons present when our reporter left, (at 12 P. M.) Captain Orighton, of the Three Bells, was womentarily expected.

Beauty was to be found there in abundance, of every chade and every cast, from the blonds to the brunette it would be invidious to make distinctions where all was lovely. We, moreover, are cosmopolite in our ideas of women, and profess an adjustion for the whole sex combited. In one, there were sparkling black eyes, and in another menting blue ones to faccinate us, and those lips from the cases. The band strikes up the Prima Domanales; away they start in couples; round and round like lightning; a phenny selses the young, and even grey bearded men cannot resist an involuntary motion of the left feot. Here is a tell man with a black moustache leading of a fair girl with auburn hair; how gracefully she moves around.—

leading off a fair girl with auburn bair; how gracefully also moves around.—

Dear creature, you'd swear,

When her delicate feet in the dame twinkle round, that her steps are of light, that her home in the air.

And the salty par completionner touches the ground.

Mark him! Such classic pas! What a esset damer, exclaim the women. 'Sneb.' mutter the men; but the object of these criticlems is a very tall man and this last complimentary alimsion to his powers of salutation does not reach his sars. But the music becomes more exciting ased the most familiar are drawn into the masistroim, and the home familiar are drawn into the masistroim, and the home familiar are drawn into the masistroim. Here a n as may be seen dragging his partner down the room in a galop, as if he intended to brain her against the opposite wall. There another man is making spannodic efforts to perform the rotatory motion, perfectly repartless of the lary's supplications, her dress, which he is demolishing or her toes, which he is crushing. Here a fix gentleman may be seen waddling in his stomach upon the floor, knocked over as he reaklessly attempted to cross the room. See that young man standing like a wall dower against a piller. He looks as if he were meditaling some one's annihilation. He twirts his moustache, and game flercely at a young couple as they alim along in the very existany of enjoyment. His thought's are on small swords and duelling jatois!

What I she girl I adore by another embraced!

What I she girl I adore by another embraced!

What i the gir! I adore by another embraced!
What i the balm of her lips shall snother man taste!
What i the balm of her lips shall snother man taste!
What i toucled in the twint by another man's knee!
What i past and recline on another than me!
Shi she's yours; from the grace woo have press' dithe soft blue,
From the rose you have shanes the tremulous daw.
What you've touched you may take! Pretty walter, adien!

But there were stray scenes, such only as faithful bronisters are bound to notice. The great feature of the vening was enjoyment—an enjoyment which was reliachroniclers are bound to notice. The great feature of the evening was enjoyment—an enjoyment which was reliaquished at as early hour in the morning with regret, and with an appetite still for more. It was, moreover, an enjoyment of a healthy and rational kind such as we hope often to see repeated. The support and indeed the arrangements generally, were all that the most fastidious could desire. It may be doubted whether the champagne was potent enough to quench the thirst excited by bright eyes and rately lips; but of this was are certain, that every guest left Niblo's last evening delighted with the entertainment.

Serious Accident to the Steamboat Red Jucket-Aurrow Escape of Two Men from Drowning.
The seamboat Red Jacket from Elizabethport to New

York, under the command of Captain Freeman Degroot, reached her wharf, at pier No. 3 North river, at the usual hour yesterlay. She had between three and four hundred passengers on board, and on making her lauding met with an accident which caused great alarm at the moment, although fortunately unattended with an injury to any person as the Red Jacket was nearing pier No. 8, with an obb tide and a very adverse wind, a small beat shot out from under the hows of the Fall River steamer

shot out from under the bows of the Fall River steamer State f Maine, and ran down the slip, quite sear the Red Jacket. This beat contained only two men, and their lives were put in great paril.

Seeing the danger they ran, Captain Degroot ordered the esgineer of the Red Jacket to back her off and let the small boat ran free. This was immediately done; but in the act the Red Jacket struck the end of pier No 5 with such force as to carry away all her works from her wheelbourse to her after part—deck, salcon, &c.—eausing a demage and loss of between three or four thou sand soliars. Great confusion prevailed, but our reporter learned that no body was but; which was nost graffying. He was also tol that Captain Degroot har commanded on the line for seventeen years, and is very experienced and careful.

and careful.

His anxiety to save the lives of the men in the boat
thows him to be humans, although it was the immediate
cause of the accident.

Marine Affaire.

Gold Medal Awarded to an American Captain —Mr. Elliott, the acting British Consul in this city, has received information that the Sri isn government has awarded a gold medal to be presented to Captain Young, of the American whaling schooner Waldron Holmes of Prevince tows, in attestation of the nourage and humanity which be displayed in receing and swing the master and crew of the British bark Cairo from the wrock of their ves-

Naval Infelligence.
The skep of war along arrived at Laguages, Dec. 81, com St. Thomas 27th; all well.

American Temperance Union.

FEMI-ANNUAL MERTING — SPRECHES BY REV. DR. TYPE, REV. THEO. CUYLES AND OTHERS.

The semi armai meeting of this association was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacie. A very large and highly respectable audience was present. The chair was taken by William E. Dodge, Esq., of the Executive Committee. The proceedings commanded with music, by the North Cerelina Band, after which Rev. Br. Dewitt offered prayer. Rev John Marsh then offered the follow-

ing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:-Resolved, That the smiles of Heaven upon our great en-terprise, in all its stages, demand and shall have our choicest thank offerings. Readed, Ibat, warred with truttless efforts to check

and aspyress intemperance by hosens laws, we rejoice that all attempts to regulate the traffic have failed to accomplish is now easily and effectively done by a law of easitive prohibition.

Resolved, That we congratulate those States which have succeeded in securing a staine law. We rejoice that all efforts for its repeal have proved abortive, and that in its astomating present—closit ishing drunnenness, panperism, and orime, prometting public peace, the happiness of fan ilies, and the general prosperity—we have evidence that it must eventually be the legislation of all States not corrupted by vice, or debased by other or political chiesacy.

Resolved, That we contemplate with deep interest the Legislature of this State, in its present ression—a Legislature for my home, acting according to the will of their constituents, may be expected the early enastment of a prohibitory and pro-ective law. We ask for them wisdom and armness from above, that they may escape all finishes of the state of th

tion —

Resolved, That we congratulate our friends and the friends of numerity in Beltimore. Priladelphis and Boston, at their late successes at the ballot box; and we trust that, as we have commenced in this eity a demanded work of reform, so we shall go on, until our honorable corporation, instead of employing a police at aix hundred thousand collars a year, and building new almabouses and prisons for the victims of the dramshop, shall almost need no police, and be able to advertise all shouses and jails to let.

Box Taxonora Cutter of the Market Street (Space)

Rev. THEODORN CUILIN, of the Market Street Church. then addressed the meeting. The reverend gentleman, in commencing his address, highly complimented the prine movers and originators of the temperance reform in this city. He was rejoiced to see that at last people had begun to wake up so the importance of having a prohibitory law in this city and State. Go to the Chie of Police, and learn that we have 17,000 places where the poisen is sold in this city. After that go and inquire he her this Maine law is constitutional. Some people say it won't work well. Go to Maine and see how it works. People say it would only extend drinking. But if that in the case why are not all the liquer sellers 'to favor of it? That answers the o jection. Friends, we are moving—we are moving! (Applause) Two or three colopications-require a tention. It is said that we wink to desirely property Go to Greenwood and look at the weeks of youth and intellect that the there. Friends, it is desirely property Go to Greenwood and look at the weeks of youth and intellect that the there. Friends, it is a to desirely property Go to Greenwood and look at the weeks of youth and intellect that the there. Frogerty it is a defined to a start of liquer in my order does no narm, but this matter of traffit is a definent affer. As to this liquor law, it is said you can't acformed it in New York. That requires consideration. But I believe it can be enforced. If you will put a stop to that giant will. You will have opposition; but what great reform ever took piece without it? Fultion experienced such opposition, but no nan laughs at the "selfic or the Baltin new. We expect opposition, but he speaker thought that arguing the whole question was he entempting to prove that benith was better than disease—that plague was prolicious to the public health. Stop the grogehops! The Legislature, be tousted, would not adjourn until we had a prohibitory law. It won't fall, when the members of that Legislature go nome it will not be asked—"What whell' od you vote for!" but—"What the liques traffic?" (Applause.) The rey gentlem in concluded by expressing his sincers belief that the Maire law was "bound to sne-ceed" is this city, and that the time was near a: hand when "juleppe" and "coextails" would make way for the pure beverage of nature.

The mesting was then addressed by C. O. Norm, Eaq., say it won't work well. Go to Maine and see how fi

blastices need that he water law was "sound to and-ceed" is this city and that the time was near at hand when tiplepe" and coestalls" would make way for the pure beverage of nature.

The meeting was then addressed by C. C. Noem, Eq., of the Osmmor Conneil. He was glad that he had been amounced as one of our Common Council, and not as one of the last. When he came to this temperance question he was not a coward. He represented the merchants tonight. He was selected because it was very rarely that merchants could be found who would stand up for the Maine law. Many persons would think that merchants were out of their phere cannot occasions; but those who thought that it was interfering in other people's business to jote in such an effort were very often meddlers in other people's business after all. They might be found at the opera or the theafre, and in saicoine, or imbibling alliege and ecclatalisat the public bars. (Laughter) "Mind your ever business" was a very good maxim, but sadly perverted. They the speaker and his testotal friends had minded their was business until misraic had ridden uncontrolled through our midest. He was not afraid to meation names, and he would say that Judge Morries, jurge new on the bench, had presided at a meeting feeld at Metropolitan Hall in favor of rum drinking. Such things at these were the effects of minding your or modeliness. (Hissee and applause.) As a merchant, he would like to present a few figures. He wished to correct his friend Cuyler in some particulars. The number of bars open on Good's day mounted to 5.80; those kept by foreigners were 5.80? Let that the pondered over. Fursigners are wishermed to the dram shope of New York, rear are wishermed to relieve the poor of New York for years if would give to the stinens of New York for years if would give to the stinens of New York for years if would give to the stinens of New York for years if would give to the stinens of New York for years. It would give to the stinens of New York for years. It would give to the stinens o the appropriation for educational purposes in the United States. It is a fair estimate that a million of our taxas are solvated upon to the current Tax number of grogadops in this city is as one to eighty five of the inimbitants. He is to be speaker) would as, with his whole heart, those with the inpact traffiel? (Applause.) When he booked upon the phendid saicons must filled our city he shought of the thousands that had found a druckard's grave. He went in for abolishing these splendid saicons as well as the three cent grogatops. (Applause.) As a merchant, he saker, in Schalf of he young men who came here, that a Maire law should be passed. But that was a foregone onetision. A Esine law they were bound to have. The great question was as to the mode of operation. It was a mistaken idea that they would receive a powerful opposition from the driokers the needway, or even from the three cent grogadops, but a strong opposition would be found in the aristocracy from the Fifth avenue and Urion place. These classes had the most in finence—in a a great measure the ancess of the raform measures reside with them. The speaker condusted units

At this stage of the proceedings the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:-

tion was read and usanimously adopted:—
At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Emperance Union it was
Besolved, that in view of the present interesting and imperiant state of the temperance cause is our country, and the calls from every quarter for light and trata, and the position and artify of the committee to respond to those calls, if the needful pecunity means were put unto their hands, the Finance Committee make an immediate effort to rate the sum of \$10,000 to be expended under the direction of the committee, and that a subscription to this object be opened this evening on the programmes which are distributed in the seats, and be persevered in until the object is finally accomplished.

The meeting was them addressed by Rev. Dr. Tysu. He The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Dr. Tysu. He said:—I should be glad, my friends, if I had a fair oppor-

tunity to take up this whole subject in its length and breadth. My friends always seem to think that after the process of distillation is nearly complete, metapherically speaking, and a new drops only remain, Dr. Tyng should be called upon. (Laughter.) I never could get a chance to take hold of this subject by the throat; but though I have spoken upon this abject as late as eleven o'clock at night I have always felt bound to say something. If we can convince our educated aristocracy of the propriety, importance, and practical expediency of a prohibitory law and gentlemen of standing and influence will take hold of it. I do not fear for the result. I do not believe, bowever, that sill the virtue of the city is given up to the passessors of earthly power. I have lived nine years with the citizens of New York, and every year I respect them more highly. (applause.) A more ilbertalect of men I have ever seen. I ness times we live in are very sad. These 2,000 gregories and upwards, that fill our trace's, are a sad sight; and in full view of them our poice, with Chesterfestian politaness, bow down with a grace that mining. tunity to take up this whole subject in its length and